REMARKS OF MR. PICKELS. In the House of Representatives Jan. 21.

that Congress has no power under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., being under consideration. MR. PICKENS rose, and observed that he regretted exceedingly the necessity that induced him to say any thing on the interesting and deeply exciting topics before the House, Sir, when I had occasion some since to make a few remarks on this terricell as the party I have the be used in the territy there he as attempting to rather thech sign Hartford Convention men ists, too were put down and ground that we desired dent to raise us from &c. I would disdain to the charge had originated from, hed to a misoral le whipster a down all the counwhose countenance hold their endaverous louthers teach this pitiful ives by licking the spittle of men, epublic. This being the fact, I call upon every honest and virtuous man to brand it

fed the "reparties, came important and powerful, as in the tain extent, in their measures and movements. There is a high game playing for political power, and those who would seem to be weak from numbers become strong meet the question when it came up at the from position. Their strength consists in fanaticism-in painting scenes of imaginary evil-in appealing to the passions of the heart, and, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] says, to their religion .-And when was fanaticism arrested? Look at its history all over the world. In its first to the deep stake she has in the question, commencement, it is seen like a speck in the has approached near to unanimity on it .distant horizon-but mark it as it rises- The re Jutien denying to Congress any it spreads and widens and grow's blacker quake and tremble like unweated infants under the trannet's blast

those who at first felt pity for its delusion, and no son of hers here will fall below the posicontempt for its impotence. The only way tion she has chosen to occupy. Before she it in its infancy.

What has been the history of the last summer? We have seen the whole country excited and agitated to the highest degree .-There has not been a State, nor county, nor town, from one end of this Union to the other, that has not been tremblingly alive to the "general welfare." Societies upon societies have been formed-thousands upon thousands have been raised for the avowed object of producing a change, a deep and vital change in the domestic institutions of the Southern States. There is scarcely a common newspaper, a magazine, or review that comes from the North, but what brings something of prejudice, and denunciation against us. There is not a school book. not a common geography, which does not contain something, by innendo or insinuation, calculated to train up our children to believe, that the inheritance of their fathers is full o will and intiquity That proje ces, opinions, and moral power of the whole non-slaveholding States, are directly and openly against us on the subject of domestic servitude. And well may the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams,)

if they pursued a certain course here, they would be swept from their scats.

Sing under these gircup stances is it as-But it is not in our country only that we have to encounter prejudice. England has emanciputed her W. India Islands. France is also moving in the same direction-her press too, is calling up the prejudices of the nation ag as institution. And in England there is no Review, from the poliched and talented Edinbergh, down to the Jeremy Boutham levelling Westminister, that does not open its battery and demonstration upon us. Even, too, that prince of modern Mentagogues, Mr. O'Conne'l, in the plenitide of his arrogance and vanity, must think cat for party purposes at war for for strike the vilest and basest notes, to for for scale the vilest and basest notes, to ject in any shape of them which the relates of this Usion. I distinct to arrate that joint ignore and low, against institutions, the fittle dominant interest most his ratio. But it is to both and rately one in the course of which his ignorance forbade over become so bold and rately one is to film a understand, and against a gallant touch the matter, or exercise seeling people whose virtues his natural valgarity directly or indirectly, then, could lever appreciate. He tak about scats on this floor, we there equal rights and public truth upon a plendid income

of the poor last fari people that a for his learning and ole tie, d than to excite feelings, sympathics, and prejudices at war with the harmony of the with the indignation that its falsehood and nion, and the forbe-ring principles of the infamy deserve. Let no man suppose that. Constitution, which he as well as every because I belong to a comparatively sma!! other good citizen, has tacitly sworn to supparty, persecuted and misrepresented, my port. I allude to Dr. Channing, and I alvoice is ever to be silenced upon this floor. Inde to him with pain and regret. Instead

and force. The mider these views centiy passed a resolution declaring it and astitutional for Congress to touch this matter here, and met the whole subject as became berand ber interests. Under these power; hence it as that all other parties circumstances, I was astorished to hear the desiring their strength, nequissee, to a cer- gentlemen from Georgia (Mr. Halsey) intimate that he was willing for the present to give this resolution the go-by. [Here Mr. Halsey explained that he was willing to proper time, in a distinct and independent resolution, &c.] Mr. P. then proceeded. and said that he would not press these cir-

Cumstances at present.
Virginia has but the other day passed resolution to the same purport. She, alive

distintional power, was passed by a vote add backer, until it sweeps with the fury of of 115 to 9 in her House of Delegates .the rushing tornado, desolating the earth: The re is one subject at least upon which all and the good and the wise stand as if stricken partes can unite. I was deeply gratified to with dumbness, while the hold and strong see that noble State speaking as became her encient character. That proud State, just's proud from having enrolled on the In its first struggles, it is despised for its | veroll of fame her hundred patriots, has felt weakness, but at length, "crescit enndo." her vitatinterest and honor concerned, and until it walks erect in its giant strength and moved with an unanimity and spirit that power, and with the muscular action of a became the land of Richard Henry Lee, madman tramples into the dust and earth George Mason, and Patrick Heavy. I (rust ly or indirectly, you must first break up the foundations of ait her institutions; you must

at a men even of majorts in has been no who must forget the glory of the past; whose hearts must beat with impulses and emotions of a new degenerate nature; whose mothers must quicken with a new and unnatural offspring.

Sir, I deprecate all party ties and party feelings in this matter. It is too selemn a subject for this. If there be any man here who has any misgivings or trembling as to the future on this subject, let me say to him, this is no place for him. If there he any Representative here from any part or portion of the slaveholding race whose heart is so bowed down in subserviency and servility to party discipline and party organization, as to be drawn off on this question for 'e purpose of partizan ascendency and

at trikkipte Live comment in some of the day, let me say to him, this i no place for him, unless he is prepared to cover himself with prostitution. If there be any gentleman here from the same region, whose aspirations are to please the dominant indeclare that every member's speech on this terest of this confederacy by sycophancy subject from north of Mason and Dixon's and flattery, for the purpose of clothing him-line, would be an incendiary pumphlet, and self in the livery and trappings of office, ment of power since the date of that instru-

this is no place for him, waters he is m ed to abandou the inheritance of ! and his chit!

It wo, no avail to close our ryear ng events arounds us in this country and in Europe. Everything proclaims that, somer to prohibit their importation, and this they or later, we shall have to meet the strong and the powerful, and content over the and seek for ourselves a refuge in the wilderness of the West. It is in vain to avoid

Mr. Speaker: As to the constitutional cower of this Gogernment to touch the sillslaves of slaves, and the

that is ven a thread for in the he of our country, thep indeed shall lived to see the day when conflu, sweep through the land and scathe ng monuments-when the sentiere fragments of a broken and dismembered emnire shall exist here and there, only to mark where the republic once was:

While I can never consent to discuss the constitutional power of this Government as relates to the States, yet it becomes us to examine the powers under the Constitution riven in this District.

Mr. Speaker: Before we proceed on this bros that Congresse erve legislation in an ca such District (notexcer:lm,

as may, by cession of particular the acceptance of Congress, b. scat of Government of the U. S. " Exclusive legislation" here canne mean

absolute and unlimited legislatics. This

Government cannot legally exist'n any osition without all the restraints of the Constitution binding upon it. It is readed withe Constitution, and cannot acta miv where except under its specific gants .-And to contend that it has all the sower here that the States can exercise within their territories is a solecism in co-thuconsidant for the State of the the powers not prohibited by Corneaple. and spirit of their own constitutes or the Constitution of the United Ses. while this Government can exercise mover not absolutely necessary to carryite effect some specific grant. Exclusive gistation means that no other Governon shall have concurrent legislation. Congr shall exreise "like authority," over a laces purchased for forts, arsenals, &c ! The logislation and authority exercisers this Distriet, in like manner, shall be ercised over places purchased for forts, S. If, the are, and if slavery can be anoshed here, the power intended to be giver was to en able this Government to protectand preserve its public works and improvements, and like authority" was intended to be given in this District, authority that night be escertial to carry out the legiticate objects of the original trust, and no more. Any exercise of power beyond the objums meaning and plain intentions of he grant of power at the time it was given is a violation of its spirit and perversion of its pur-

Again: The ninth section e-pressly exdudes Congress from prohibiting the importation of slaves until 1808. . If the clause he power to hoolish stavery. created without limitation at the 12 of of slaves, here or eleswhere, it would have been directly against the letter of the Con-

ment, nor calargement of the provisions of the clause granting "exclusive legislation." countries that fudirectly which we

-uou slavery here prier to 180%, it would have been the most effectual measure were clearly and expressly prohibited from tombs of our fathers for our consectated being perfectly conclusive, as to show that doing. I do not refer to this so much as bearth-stones and household gods, or than- it was the whole spirit and intention of the don our country to become a black colony, Constitution that this Government should have no power to disturb this delicate and exciting subject. We all know the extreme jenlousy that existed mmongst the States on this matter at the formation of the Constitation-so much so, that it was one of the printipal difficulties in forming a "more perfect Union."

Is it to be supprized that Virginia, sensitive and jeglous us she was at that time on the antiport of slavery, would have coded a portion of her territory and citizens, if she par moment conceived that, under the Coase in the Constitution coeferring alten powers, they been to be thrown

di vit il

Take .

of the first coordinate was the private private private property shall and be salar for public use, without just compensation. Much less can it be taken for private new Macannot be taken except for public use the becomes then unimportant to ascertain whose take care ther slaves are private property! And here let it be observed, that there is a loose idea abroad, that we hold our rights to that species of property under the compremises of the Constitution. We hold them as original rights, before and above the Constitution, coming from the States in their separate existence. The compromises of il Constitution culpto entirely to the pola-

some specific grant. There is no specific power to abolish slavery, and it being itself a high exercise of substautive power, cannot be implied as absolutely necessary to carry into effect any other power. As well prety womant—ven third, he is not without a not be implied as absolutely necessary to might we pass appropriations to pay the people of this District for their cattle and horses, to give them the biessed privilege of peaks to her is. I presume any other admires property free and prestrained over 186 and presented and prese funning free and unrestrained over the has ren hills and waste commons around this topical. As to principal and power, it is the same.

But it is said and power is may emancipate, and this Dietrict be left without the

means of changing its condition. This is her self pleasing to me and to me company,specifically granted by the Cortain, or certainly any thing but a constitutional argovent, for hanswer, that even if this were to be the case, it is the Constitution, and will be so until it is changed by the proper authorities. There is really no difficulty continued for song, enraptured at the company, on this point, as those who choose cau now and as its termination, proposed that we should emancipate by deed or will. In connexion remove to the garden and there quadrilles. In with the Constitution, let us for a moment vain the lover solicited her hand for only one examine the act of cession from Virginia. dance: she was sorry -was always engaged to The proviso declares "that nothing herein Congress is unlimited here, their is unlimit contained shall be construed to vest in the arrangements o dance with persons she had preted in those other places where places where places where places any right of property in the viously selected, and who would instantly come foil, or to affect the rights of individuals forward at any sign she made." in all those places in the hear of a State, where there may be public works, &c. All that this follows immediatly after the clause describing the tract of country and partithe terms are somewhat equivocal at first, honorable to ter character. The gentlementy on If the words "the rights of individuals therein" refer only back to control the property in the soil, then they were of no use for under the Constitution alone Congrecould not have interfered in the free hold .-One of the first principles of the Magna Charta is, that no freeman shall be deseized of his freehold without the judgement of his peers. If these words were meant only to limit the power of the Government over the freshold of a citizon, then they were a useless verbings. Those who inserted them must have meant something more. When we look at the sensitiveness of Virginia on the interesting and vital subject of the periving "exclusive legislation, embrages cultur property of he, citizens she was male. Vertwood not stopped, when looking at historical distributions of certain and myriads of unseen she must have meant in the words "rights she scarcely seems to have exceeded the age of of individuals therein's other rights than eighteen. You will hardly believe me if I tell you, the power which gave them burtly. Is there the instancent. But if Congress had, before those of "soil." Connect this with the 1803, attempted to prohibit the importation clauses in the Constitution, and no man can refrain from admitting that it is, to say the least of it, a deabtul power, which every partially a limited Government would refrain from clauming as under the Constitution.

Concluded in our next.

Alageitatients.

I From the Partner's Register.] THE PARTIER'S PIECE TES. A lettr wood-pile makes a fall frave-yard Wy a classic expensional state. Clean out your spring often, if you would

the doctor seldem. Small cabins make large graves and afilth, much physic.

Feed well, and you will breed well. Smooth sear natice smooth ploughing-when

he coller chales the skin, the plough won't go in. the horse awests least when the gear fits best. As empty belly makes a sore back. The saddle is damned when the fault is in the feed and

feeding makes the best padding. Pleas in the cabin will make grass in the corn held -for he that catches floas by night will catch sleep by day. Where the inhouser is asleep there the gram is awake. Dull liese, take brisk weeds.

A mean reverseer is a pranto on cancer: name-

diate exchann is the besterre. There are some who have an empty ment house yet a full pot-an empty crib, yet a full oven .-They soin not, yet day are clothed they toil not yet they are fed. Their her w great yet they have no pusture—and their colve without a buil. Their marcs feel without stallion. This offers of land of When is a sate evil und - the mo

grass wan't grow beland you. If the work is be-

He if at works bis crop builty will be over-crop-

negree of coquette or in ner comparation, but that,

a satirical and facetious song, enalled the Malheu-

reux l'elix.' Her admirer sighed-usen trawned

"You are minute . " to . "ci," said his, Del-

vigne, "in iscribing this behaviour to coquatterie;

she is marrally of a cheerful disposition, and the

gaiety she evinces is not assumed. Her motives

for acting thus proposed from circumstances highly

have remarked is the son of a French Marquiss,

recency returned non-enegration; he indeed

loves the lady, and has declared his passion, but

she refused to give him the slightest encourage-

ment. The objections she makes are that her

age exceeds that of Monsieur de R. by eight years,

and that she would never enter a family of anci-

enne noblesse that might book upon her with dis-

rust, and perhaps with feelings of horzor."-

"Of horror!" exclaimed I, "how can such a senti-

she scarcely seems to have exceeded the age of

ranks of the Republican Army, accompanied by

her sister, served or ing three years, and was pro-

moted, for an action of great valor, to be Aide-

de-camp to Dumouriez, one of our most distin-

some other i

heel-and the grass will be before-hand.

tlittle gahi

" During the . army her conduct was .. propriety, and her naturey tales. presinted by her superiors. Unlike the Gricans, she and her sisters never appeared in Seld of erwice than irra mide active. Their med-est is haviour, heavy, and aminds manners, caused them to be universally respected; and their presence caused the most entiresiastic feelings among the military, many of whom, particularly the yourger officers, streve to gain the approbation of these interesting women by feats of bravery. Upon one occasion, the elder, of whom I have been speaking, being then a Licatement, was disputched by her second officer to interrupt a part of the sarmy's second officer to interrupt a part of the sarmy's second officer who commanded but petrally discrimed the officer who commanded battactually discrimed the officer who commanded it, and brought him a prisofier into the camp. In this skirmish she received a clight subre wound in the neck. The America effect whom she had taken became the disgrame speck of the french mitiary; and, in a solar rags and steppar, at having delivered up his adjust to a female, he committed spiciols by blowing for all brains. The young lady rapidly recovered into his bound; and the flever applies to a specific control of the flever and the country and transact, to reward her gallest candiet, presented that with handson ecounity studence, with several acres of least 100 handson.

hen etter before the Revolu-... Austrian robleman. He swore eternal

the land of Monsieurde R. Her opinion is, that a female who has lived in a camp ought never to smile, will bear the minutest investigation; -but gentlemen, you know, are apt to be suspiciousand besides, who can tell, if a husband behaved harshly or unkindly towards me, whether I might not call him out,-fight, and disarm him."

seat of Government of the U. St. , and usy be drawn from the public treasury, exto exercise like authority over all plants of the La interest of the La interest of the States by which the same sall be, for the crection of forts, magazines, tenals, dock-yards, and other needful but 16. The constitution, or clearly implies a absolutely necessary to carry into effect. varis, by which time both were so dreadfully distressed, that, to prevent accident, they pulled up and resumed their walk .-At the mile post Coriolanus, was agrie aggravated into a trot, and again, of course, Marianne waited upon him. At the Red House, the horse actually burst into a canter, and at the rails actonished himself, a.s. mare, and the spectators, by working himself into a gallon; but it was "mother is riencing some pealousy whilst the was in express coress kind of a thing ' new. The mare conversation with me and the preson who sat at 1 Comb. and Partiable for she is half as language. word town the winds bing for she is half as long again, and she could trot with him, for the tret of a race horse is not quite so fast as Patier's or Tom Thumb's, but to race with She was asked to sing, and instantly compled: him was so entirely out of the question, her melodious and playful valce gave full effect to that this lattle horse, with a noble name, went in by himself. It was an interesting race to look at .- Sport. Magazine.

> There is no way in which the young can better learn the sentiments of devotion, or the old preserve them, than by cultivating those habits of thought and observation, which convert the scenes of nature into the temple of God; which make us see tho Deity in every appearance we behold, and change the worth, in which the ignorant and the thoughtles are only the reign of time and change, into the kingdom of the living and ever-present God of the universe. Reflections of this kind arise very naturally amidst the scenes we at present behold. In the beautiful language of the wise man, "The winter is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, and the time of the singing of birds is come." In these moment. - are witnessing the most beautiful and astonishing spectacle that nature ever presents to our view. The earth, as by an annual micacle, arises, as it were, from her grave, into life and beauty. It is in a peculiar manner the season of happiment ever exist towards so lovely a creature?" itess. The vegetable world is spreading "Attend," replied my friend, " to what I have to beauty and feagrance amidst the dwellings relate about this interesting and extraordinary for of men. The unimal creation is rolling into a time when we can better learn, the goodness of the and sal God? to go abroad into nature, and associate his name with everything which at this season delights the eye and gratifies the heart?---ALISON.

earnity to that majors and when were trake out, he splicited and obtained the armitiot of guarter. Master of Cavalry, and good the two daighters with him to the army seed sent the cause which led them to a military life.

"You will now understand, Cordained Mr Dalvigne, "the reasons which prevent her accepting the least of the military life. y vard for where better thatra nest e than rain without. the rich spots will at giveth to the heli robben tg.veth to the poor stall be robaid."

He that tilleth were poor land sendeth good corn. after worthless nubbings. Pour land receives good, become wife. 'My conduct,' she adds, with a currency, but pays had money. It berrows hard money are pays back had paper? With your work always keep shead, and the

guished Generals.